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EXAMINER

BROWN, TIMOTHY M

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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1648

DATE MAILED: 12/03/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/630,752

Applicant(s)

BAUM ET AL.

Examiner

Tim Brown

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 06 November 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-64 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-64 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- ☐ Other:

DETAILED ACTION

1. This non-final Office action is responsive to Applicants' amendment submitted November 6, 2003 ("Response").
2. Applicant's request for reconsideration of the finality of the rejection of the last Office action is persuasive and, therefore, the finality of that action is withdrawn.

Response to Arguments

35. U.S.C. 102 Rejection

Applicants argue Frey does not teach (1) a kiosk collecting images from a plurality of customers, and (2) transmitting the images from the kiosk to an image-processing provider. As to the latter limitation, Applicants' argument is moot in view of the new grounds of rejection discussed *infra*. As to the first limitation, the Examiner notes Applicants' invention does not necessarily collect images *from a plurality of customers*. As recited in Claim 1, Applicants' invention accepts "image information from *a customer* into the interface of the kiosk" (Emphasis added). Consequently, the argument that Frey fails to teach a plurality of customers is moot.

3. Applicants note Frey does not teach "*in response to receipt of a first poll request at the kiosk and if the data structure is available, sending the data structure address information corresponding to the available data structure from the kiosk to the image-processing provider via the communication medium; in response to the receipt of the sent data structure address information at the image-processing provider, sending a data structure-fetch request across the communications medium from the image-*

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processing provider to the kiosk." This argument is moot in view of the new ground of rejection discussed *infra*.

35. U.S.C. 103 Rejection

4. Applicants note the Office action has not provided any motivation to combine Frey with the teachings of Ofoto to arrive at the claimed invention. In particular, Applicants note Frey fails to teach or suggest collecting images from a plurality of customers, and transferring the images to an image-processing provider. However, as noted under paragraph 3 *supra*, Frey teaches collecting images from a plurality of customers as noted under paragraph 3 *supra*. Furthermore, the argument that Frey fails to teach or suggest *collecting images from a plurality of customers* is moot in that Applicants' invention fails to recite this step.

5. Applicants further note Frey teaches away from combining its teachings with those of Ofoto in that Frey's image data is transferred individually. The Examiner respectfully disagrees. Frey

6. Applicants further note Frey cannot send images from a plurality of customers and transfer these images to one image-processing provider. However, Frey incorporates a batch processing function wherein the kiosk initiates an Internet connection and transmits a plurality of image files to a single network location (see col. 5, lines 44-56). Thus, Frey is capable of sending images from a plurality of customers to a single image-processing provider.

Applicants finally note the Office action fails to cite any motivation for combining Frey with the teachings of the PR Newswire article. Applicants admit the motivation or

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suggestion to combine the teachings of individual references may be derived from "the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art" See Response p. 17. Furthermore, the prior Office action stated the motivation to combine Frey with the teachings of Ofoto could be found in "[providing] users with the ability to order professional-grade prints of pictures taken by the kiosk." Ofoto demonstrates this objective was generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art in that its disclosure relates to ordering prints of digital images over the Internet. Consequently, the Office actions cites the requisite motivation to combine Frey with the teachings of the PR Newswire article.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

7. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

8. **Claims 33 and 62 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Frey (US 6,369,908).**

Regarding claim 33, Frey teaches a remote film processing system for obtaining digital image data from a customer and remotely processing the image prints, the system comprising:

a network (Abstract);

a kiosk coupled to the network (Id.); and

means for obtaining the digital image data into the kiosk and locally storing the data, and for transferring the data to a repository system interconnected to the kiosk by the network (Abstract; col. 1, lines 54-59);

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means, in response to receipt of a first poll request at the kiosk and if a data structure is available,¹ for sending data structure address information corresponding to available data structure from the kiosk via the communications medium; and

in response to receipt of the sent data structure address information at the image processing provider, sending a data structure fetch request across the communications medium to the kiosk (Id.).

Regarding claim 62, Frey teaches a digital image upload apparatus comprising:

a digital data interface for receiving digital image data (Fig. 1; and col. 2, lines 30-33), and means, coupled to the interface, for storing and later uploading the digital image data across a communications medium (Abstract; Fig. 5, chars. 241-245; and col. 5, lines 10-29); means, in response to receipt of a first poll request at the kiosk and if a data structure is available,² for sending data structure address information corresponding to available data structure from the kiosk via the communications medium; and means in response to receipt of the sent data structure address information at the image processing provider, sending a data structure fetch request across the communications medium to the kiosk (Id.).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

9. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

¹ Note the limitations following the conditional language "if a data structure is available" are not necessarily read into the claim. This results from the fact that these limitations are not appurtenant to the claim in instances where the stated condition is not satisfied.

² See fn. 1.

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10. Claims 1-3, 5, 8, 9, 17, 18-22, 24, 26, 44, 45, 48, 50, 56-61, 63 and 64 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Frey (US 6,369,908) in view of Ofoto and further in view of Rogan et al. (5,710,466) ("Rogan").

Regarding claims 1, 3, 17, 57, 59, 60 and 63, Frey discloses a method of collecting images from a plurality of customers into a kiosk, and transferring images from the kiosk to an image-processing provider, wherein the kiosk includes a computer, a data storage device and an interface for capturing digital images, wherein the data storage device includes computer readable media for storing information representative of the digital images (col. 2, lines 41-56; and col. 3, lines 19-26), the method comprising: accepting image information from a customer into the interface of the kiosk; accepting user-identifier information into the computer, the user-identifier information corresponding to the customer (col. 6, lines 9-14);

accepting order information into the computer, the order information specifying a service to be provided relative to the image information (Abstract, Fig. 2-5; and col. 4, lines 4-18); and

storing into a local storage connected to the computer, a digital representation of the image information and associated user identifier information and order information for each of a plurality of different customers into a data structure (col. 5, lines 19-30; and col. 5, lines 35-40).

Frey does not expressly teach *in response to receipt of a first poll request at the kiosk and upon detecting the availability of the data structure, sending data structure address information corresponding to the available data structure from the kiosk to the*

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image processing provider via the communications medium; in response to receipt of the sent data structure address information at the image-processing provider, sending a data-structure-fetch request across the communications medium from the image-processing provider to the kiosk; and storing the data structure in the image-processing provider. However, Rogan teaches a high capacity storage and retrieval system for image processing wherein an image packet is transmitted from a modular data storage to an image processing unit in response to a request to retrieve the image packet (col. 7, lines 26-29). At the time of Applicants' invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify Frey to include the teachings of Rogan. This combination would enable Frey to provide a batch processing function whereby image data could be transmitted more quickly by transmitting images during periods of low network traffic.

Assuming Frey and Rogan do not expressly teach *sending the data structure to the image-processing provider via a communication medium*, Ofoto overcomes this ostensible deficiency. Ofoto discloses an online finishing service wherein users are permitted to submit digital images to a developer over a communications network (pp. 1-2). At the time of Applicants' invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify Frey and Rogan to include the teachings of Ofoto in that *sending the data structure to the image-processing provider via a communication medium* would enable the Frey/Rogan method to offer a wider range of services than just photographic emails.

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Regarding claim 2, Frey discloses removing the data structure from the local storage after the data structure has been sent to the image-processing provider (Abstract).

Regarding claim 5, Frey discloses displaying to the customer at least one image from the image information (col. 3, lines 47-49).

Regarding claim 8, Frey discloses the method of claim 1, wherein the order information further includes a modification to be made to at least one image from the image information (col. 4, lines 5-16).

Regarding claim 18, Frey discloses a kiosk for accepting image-processing orders from a customer for processing at a remote image-processing provider, the kiosk comprising:

- a controller (col. 2, lines 40-56);

- a storage device operatively coupled to the controller (col. 5, lines 9-19);

- an image input device operatively coupled to the controller, wherein the controller transfers digital image information from the image input device to the storage device (Abstract; col. 2, lines 40-56; and col. 3, lines 42-46);

- a user input device operatively coupled to the controller to produce user identifier information and order information based on input from the customer, wherein the order information specifies a service to be provided relative to the image information, and wherein the controller associates the user-identifier information and the order information with the digital image information (Abstract; col. 4, lines 4-17; and col. 5, lines 35-40); and

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a data transmission interface operatively coupled to the controller and to a communication medium, wherein the controller sends the digital image information and its associated user-identifier information and order information to the image-processing provider via a communication medium (col. 2, lines 42-56; col. 4, lines 4-16; col. 5, lines 34-40 and 47-49).

Frey does not expressly teach *in response to receipt of a first poll request at the kiosk and upon detecting the availability of the data structure, the controller sends data structure address information corresponding to the available data structure from the kiosk to the image processing provider via the communications medium; and in response to receipt of the sent data structure address information at the image-processing provider, the controller sends a data-structure-fetch request across the communications medium from the image-processing provider to the kiosk.* However, Rogan teaches a high capacity storage and retrieval system for image processing wherein an image packet is transmitted from a modular data storage to an image processing unit in response to a request to retrieve the image packet (col. 7, lines 26-29). At the time of Applicants' invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify Frey to include the teachings of Rogan. This combination would enable Frey to provide a batch processing function whereby image data could be transmitted more quickly by transmitting images during periods of low network traffic.

Regarding claims 19, 20 and 22, Frey discloses a kiosk according to claim 18, further comprising a credit card information input device operatively coupled to the controller (col. 3, lines 20-26) and a display (col. 3, lines 47-49).

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Regarding claim 21, Frey discloses the kiosk of claim 20, wherein the user input device further accepts input from the customer to specify a modification to be made to at least one image from the image information, and wherein the display provides a visual indication of the image as modified by the modification (col. 4, lines 4-30).

Regarding claim 26, Frey discloses the kiosk of claim 18, wherein the image input device includes a digital camera interface that transfers image data directly from a digital camera (Abstract).

Regarding claim 44, Frey discloses An automated kiosk for accepting image-processing orders from a customer for processing at a remote image-processing provider, the kiosk comprising:

- a controller (col. 2, lines 41-56);

- a storage device operatively coupled to the controller (col. 3, lines 19-26);

- a plurality of image input devices operatively coupled to the controller, each input device accepting a different type of image information, wherein the controller transfers digital image information from the image input devices to the storage device (Abstract; and col. 3, lines 43-47);

- a credit-card reader operatively coupled to the controller, the reader operable to read data of a credit card (col. 6, lines 9-15);

- a user input device operatively coupled to the controller to produce user identifier information and order information based on input from the customer, wherein the order information specifies a service to be provided relative to the image information, and

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wherein the controller associates the user-identifier information and the order information with the digital image information (col. 4, lines 5-30; and col. 5, lines 35-40);

a display that displays the digital image information, user-identifier information, and order information (col. 3, lines 47-67); and

a data transmission interface operatively coupled to the controller and to a communication medium, wherein the controller sends the digital image information and its associated user-identifier information and order information to the image-processing provider via a communication medium (col. 5, lines 44-57).

Frey does not expressly teach *in response to receipt of a first poll request at the kiosk and upon detecting the availability of the data structure, the controller sends data structure address information corresponding to the available data structure from the kiosk to the image processing provider via the communications medium; and in response to receipt of the sent data structure address information at the image-processing provider, the controller sends a data-structure-fetch request across the communications medium from the image-processing provider to the kiosk.* However, Rogan teaches a high capacity storage and retrieval system for image processing wherein an image packet is transmitted from a modular data storage to an image processing unit in response to a request to retrieve the image packet (col. 7, lines 26-29). At the time of Applicants' invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify Frey to include the teachings of Rogan. This combination would enable Frey to provide a batch processing function whereby image data could be transmitted more quickly by transmitting images during periods of low network traffic.

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Regarding claims 45 and 56, Frey discloses a method of collecting images from a plurality of customers into an image upload kiosk, and transferring images from the kiosk to an image-processing provider, wherein a data storage device and an input interface for capturing digital images, wherein the data storage device includes computer readable media for storing information representative of the digital images, the method comprising:

storing image and associated user-identification and order information from each of the plurality of customers into the storage device of the kiosk (Abstract; and col. 5, lines 10-19);

connecting the kiosk to a telecommunications channel (Abstract; and col. 5, lines 44-57); and

transferring the information over the telecommunications channel from the kiosk to the image-processing provider, wherein transferring the information over the communications channel includes storing the information to a storage device at the image-processing provider (Id.).

Frey does not expressly teach *in response to receipt of a first poll request at the kiosk and upon detecting the availability of the data structure, sending data structure address information corresponding to the available data structure from the kiosk to the image processing provider via the communications medium; and in response to receipt of the sent data structure address information at the image-processing provider, sending a data-structure-fetch request across the communications medium from the image-processing provider to the kiosk.* However, Rogan teaches a high capacity

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storage and retrieval system for image processing wherein an image packet is transmitted from a modular data storage to an image processing unit in response to a request to retrieve the image packet (col. 7, lines 26-29). At the time of Applicants' invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify Frey to include the teachings of Rogan. This combination would enable Frey to provide a batch processing function whereby image data could be transmitted more quickly by transmitting images during periods of low network traffic.

Regarding claims 48 and 50, Frey discloses a telecommunications network selected from the group consisting of: a telephone network; and a cable network (col. 5, lines 54-57).

Regarding claim 58, Frey teaches an event detector comprising a timer wherein the event is a time-based event.

Regarding claim 61, Frey discloses a user interface comprising an image display that displays digital images to the customer (col. 3, lines 44-67).

Regarding claim 62, Frey discloses a digital data interface for receiving digital image data, and means, coupled to the interface, for storing and later uploading the digital image data across a communications medium (Abstract).

Regarding claims 63, Frey discloses a method of collecting images and order information by an image-processing provider from at least one image kiosk, wherein the image kiosk includes a computer, a data storage device and an interface for capturing digital images, wherein the data storage device includes computer readable media for

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storing information representative of the digital images (Abstract), the method comprising:

- accepting image information from a customer into the interface of the kiosk;
- storing the image information into a local storage (Abstract; col. 3, lines 44-67);
- sending inquiring signal from the image-processing provider to the kiosk; replying the inquiring signal with an image use signal (col. 6, lines 12-40); and
- transferring the image data to the image-processing provider via a communication medium (col. 5, lines 44-57).

Frey does not expressly teach *in response to receipt of a first poll request at the kiosk and upon detecting the availability of the data structure, sending data structure address information corresponding to the available data structure from the kiosk to the image processing provider via the communications medium; and in response to receipt of the sent data structure address information at the image-processing provider, sending a data-structure-fetch request across the communications medium from the image-processing provider to the kiosk.* However, Rogan teaches a high capacity storage and retrieval system for image processing wherein an image packet is transmitted from a modular data storage to an image processing unit in response to a request to retrieve the image packet (col. 7, lines 26-29). At the time of Applicants' invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify Frey to include the teachings of Rogan. This combination would enable Frey to provide a batch processing function whereby image data could be transmitted more quickly by

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transmitting images during periods of low network traffic.be transmitted more quickly by
transmitting images during periods of low network traffic.

Regarding claim 64, Frey discloses removing the image information from the local storage after the image-data transfer (Abstract; and col. 5, lines 20-25).

Regarding claims 9 and 24, Frey, Rogan and Ofoto teach all the limitations discussed under claims 1 and 18. Frey and Rogan do not expressly teach receiving order information comprising a plurality of delivery addresses to which at least one print from the image information is to be delivered. However, Ofoto teaches an online service for developing digital images wherein developed prints are delivered to a customer-designated address. At the time of Applicant's invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, to combine the teachings of Frey and Rogan and Ofoto. Modifying Frey and Rogan to include order information comprising a plurality of delivery addresses to which at least one print from the image information is to be delivered provide users with the ability to order professional-grade prints of pictures taken by the kiosk.

11. Claims 34-43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Frey in view of Ofoto.

Regarding claims 34, 35, 36, 40 and 41, Frey discloses a computer-implemented method of business comprising:

accepting image information at a first business location (Abstract);

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accepting user-identifier information and order information associated with the image information at the first business location (Abstract; col. 3, lines 20-25; col. 4, lines 5-30; and col. 6, lines 9-15);

processing and digitally storing a plurality of images from the image information at the first business location (col. 3, lines 19-26 and 43-67);

accepting payment at the first business location (col. 6, lines 9-15);

transferring the digital stored images to a second business location across a communications medium (Abstract; and col. 5, lines 44-57); and

in response to receipt of a first poll request and if data structure is available,³ sending data structure address information corresponding to the available data structure via the communications medium; and in response to receipt of the sent data structure address information at the image processing provider, sending a data structure fetch request across the communications medium.

Frey does not expressly teach storing the digital images at the second business location, processing prints of the stored images at the second business location and delivering the processed prints to a customer. However, Ofoto teaches an online service for developing digital photos including the steps of storing a plurality of customer images at the service provider Website, developing at least one customer image and delivering the at least one developed image to a customer. At the time of Applicant's invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify Frey to include storing the digital images at the second business location, processing prints of

³ See fn. 1.

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the stored images at the second business location and delivering the processed prints to a customer as taught by Ofoto. This combination would allow users to order prints from a professional developing service thereby allowing the kiosk to offer a wide range quality photographic products.

Regarding claim 37, Frey discloses accepting input from the customer specifying a modification to be made to at least one image and displaying a modified image resulting from the modification (col. 4, lines 5-32).

Regarding claims 38 and 39, Frey teaches accepting a credit-card payment from the customer into the kiosk (col. 6, lines 9-15).

Regarding claim 42, Frey teaches all the limitations discussed under claim 34. Frey further teaches displaying captured images to the user at the first location and accepting input from the customer specifying a modification to be made to at least one image, and displaying a modified image resulting from the modification, and accepting a payment from the customer into the kiosk (col. 4, lines 5-32; and col. 6, lines 9-15). Frey does not expressly teach accepting input from a customer specifying at least one delivery address for processed prints. However, Ofoto teaches an online developing service that delivers prints of pictures taken by a digital camera. At the time of Applicant's invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Frey to include accepting input from a customer specifying at least one delivery address for processed prints. This modification would permit Frey's photographic kiosk to offer customers a wide range of high quality photography products.

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Regarding claim 43, Frey discloses transferring a data structure that includes image data of a plurality of customers across an Internet connection within a single Internet session (col. 5, lines 34-39).

12. Claims 4, 6, 7, 10-16, 23, 25, 27-32, 46, 47, 49 and 51-55 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Frey in view of Rogan, Ofoto and Official Notice.

Regarding claim 4, Frey, Rogan and the PR Newsire article disclose the limitations discussed under claim 1. Frey, Rogan and the PR Newsire article do not expressly disclose accepting credit-card payment, and storing into the local storage connected to the computer, a digital representation of the credit-card information. However, the Examiner takes Official Notice that storing credit card payment information, as by an electronic wallet, for expediting e-commerce transactions is old and well known. At the time of Applicant's invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify Frey, Rogan and the PR Newsire article to include accepting credit-card payment, and storing into the local storage connected to the computer, a digital representation of the credit-card information. Implementing this combination would allow users to pay for their orders automatically.

Regarding claim 6, Frey discloses displaying to the customer a plurality of thumbnail images from the image information (col. 3, lines 49-67).

Regarding claim 7, Frey, Rogan and the PR Newsire article disclose all the limitations discussed under claim 1. Frey, Rogan and the PR Newsire article do not expressly disclose printing a receipt describing the order and including a printout of a

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plurality of thumbnail images from the image information. However, the Examiner takes Official Notice providing a printed receipt in connection with a photographic kiosk is old and well known in the art. Printing a series of pictures, as by a photo booth, is similarly old and well known in the art. Therefore, at the time of Applicant's invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify Frey to include printing a receipt describing the order and including a printout of a plurality of thumbnail images from the image information. Providing Frey, Rogan and the PR Newsire article with a means for printing a receipt would provide users with a transaction record. Also, including a printout of a plurality of thumbnail images from the image information would provide users with a tangible copy of their images. This would permit users to share their images with others immediately after using the kiosk.

Regarding claims 10 and 25, Frey, Rogan and the PR Newsire article disclose all the limitations discussed under claims 1 and 18. Frey, Rogan and the PR Newsire article do not expressly disclose accepting image information by optically scanning film images to generate a digital representation of the film images. However, the Examiner takes Official Notice that scanning photographs to create an electronic image for transmitting via e-mail is old and well known in the art. Therefore, at the time of Applicants' invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify Frey, Rogan and the PR Newsire article to include accepting image information by optically scanning film images to generate a digital representation of the film images. This would enable the photographic kiosk to process a wider range of photographs

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since users would not be limited to processing images that are captured in the kiosk environment.

Regarding claims 11 and 13, Frey, Rogan and the PR Newsire article disclose all the limitations discussed under claim 1. Frey, Rogan and the PR Newsire article do not expressly disclose accepting image information by transferring image data directly from a digital image storage medium. However, the Examiner takes Official Notice that storing image data on a portable storage medium, such as a floppy disk, is old and well known in the art. Note Frey suggests capturing image information from a portable storage medium in that Frey discloses a disk drive for receiving a portable storage medium (see col. 5, lines 22-24; and Fig. 1, char. 23). Modifying Frey, Rogan and the PR Newsire article to accept image information from a digital storage medium would enable users to transmit a wider range of images since images would not have to be captured in the kiosk environment.

Regarding claims 12, 14 and 15, Frey, Rogan and the PR Newsire article disclose all the limitations discussed under claim 11. Frey does not expressly disclose accepting image information from a memory stick, over a USB port or by a wireless receiver. However, these limitations are old and well known in the art and their combination with the present invention does not provide a critical advantage over the method taught by Frey. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify Frey, Rogan and the PR Newsire article to accept image information from a memory stick, over a USB port or by a wireless receiver.

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Regarding claim 16, Frey, Rogan and the PR Newsire article disclose all the limitations discussed under claim 1. Frey, Rogan and the PR Newsire article do not expressly disclose the method of claim 1, wherein accepting image information includes accepting undeveloped film into the kiosk, processing the undeveloped film to generate developed film, optically scanning the developed film and generating at least one digital representation of the developed film. However, the Examiner takes Official Notice that developing film in a kiosk environment, as by a photo booth, is old and well known. Optically scanning photographs to prepare a digital image for transmission by e-mail is also old and well known in the art. At the time of Applicant's invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify Frey, Rogan and the PR Newsire article to include accepting undeveloped film into the kiosk, processing the undeveloped film to generate developed film, optically scanning the developed film, and generating at least one digital representation of the developed film developed film. This combination would allow users to process an unlimited range of pictures since images would not have to be captured in an austere kiosk environment.

Regarding claim 23, Frey, Rogan and the PR Newsire article disclose all the limitations discussed under claim 18. Frey, Rogan and the PR Newsire article do not expressly disclose a printer that prints a receipt that describes the order and includes a printout of the plurality of thumbnail images from the image information. However, the Examiner takes Official Notice providing a printed receipt in connection with a photographic kiosk is old and well known in the art. Printing a series of pictures, as by a photo booth, is similarly old and well known in the art. Therefore, at the time of

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Applicant's invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify Frey to include printing a receipt describing the order and including a printout of a plurality of thumbnail images from the image information. Providing a means for printing a receipt would provide users with a transaction record. Also, including a printout of a plurality of thumbnail images from the image information would provide users with a tangible copy of their images. This would permit users to share their images with others immediately after using the kiosk.

Regarding claim 27, Frey, Rogan and the PR Newsire article disclose all the limitations discussed under claim 18. Frey, Rogan and the PR Newsire article do not expressly disclose an image input device comprising a storage medium interface that transfers image data directly from a storage medium. However, the Examiner takes Official Notice that storing image data on a portable storage medium, such as a floppy disk, is old and well known in the art. Note Frey suggests capturing image information from a portable storage medium in that Frey discloses a disk drive for receiving a portable storage medium (see col. 5, lines 22-24; and Fig. 1, char. 23). Modifying Frey to accept image information from a digital storage medium would enable users to transmit a wider range of images since images would not have to be captured in the kiosk environment.

Regarding claims 28-31, Frey, Rogan and the PR Newsire article disclose all the limitations discussed under claim 27. Frey, Rogan and the PR Newsire article do not expressly disclose a storage medium interface selected from the group consisting of: a memory stick port; a rotatable storage disk; a USB port; and a wireless receiver port.

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However, these storage mediums are old and well known in the art. Moreover, modifying Frey to include a memory stick port, a rotatable storage disk, a USB port or a wireless receiver port would perform the same function in a similar manner. Therefore, modifying Frey, Rogan and the PR Newsire article to include a storage medium interface selected from the group consisting of a memory stick port, a rotatable storage disk, a USB port, and a wireless receiver port would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicants' invention.

Regarding claim 32, Frey, Rogan and Ofoto disclose all the limitations discussed under claim 18. Fr a storage medium interface selected from the group consisting of: a memory stick port; a rotatable storage disk; a USB port; and a wireless receiver port do not expressly disclose an image input device comprising: a mechanical port that accepts undeveloped film into the kiosk; a film processor coupled to the mechanical port that processes the undeveloped film to generate developed film in the kiosk; and an optical scanner that scans the developed film and generates at least one digital representation of the developed film. However, the Examiner takes Official Notice that developing film in a kiosk environment, as by a photo booth, is old and well known. Optically scanning photographs to prepare a digital image for transmission by e-mail is also old and well known in the art. At the time of Applicant's invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify Frey, Rogan and the PR Newsire article to include an image input device comprising: a mechanical port that accepts undeveloped film into the kiosk; a film processor coupled to the mechanical port that processes the undeveloped film to generate developed film in the kiosk; and an.

optical scanner that scans the developed film and generates at least one digital representation of the developed film. This combination would allow users to process an unlimited range of pictures since images would not have to be captured in an austere kiosk environment.

Regarding claims 46, 47, 49 and 51, Frey, Rogan and the PR Newsire article teach all the limitations discussed under claim 48. Frey, Rogan and the PR Newsire article do not expressly teach storing image and associated user-identification and order information by removing a data-storage medium from a digital imaging system, and inserting the data-storage medium in the receptacle. However, the Examiner takes Official Notice that storing image data on a portable storage medium, such as a floppy disk, is old and well known. Frey suggests modifying its method to include storing image information on a removeable storage medium in that Frey discloses a receptacle for a portable storage medium (see col. 5, lines 22-24; and Fig. 1, char. 23). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify Frey, Rogan and the PR Newsire article to include the steps of saving image information on a removeable storage medium, and uploading the image information to the kiosk in order to give users the ability to process a wider range of pictures.

Regarding claim 51, Frey further teaches establishing a connection through the cable network between the image upload device and the image-processing provider (col. 5, lines 54-57).

Regarding claims 52-55, Frey, Rogan and the PR Newsire article teach all the limitations discussed under claim 46. Frey, Rogan and the PR Newsire article do not

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expressly disclose downloading image information and user information from the digital imaging device by a cradle interface. Frey also lacks an express teaching of recharging the digital image system through the cradle interface. However, the Examiner takes Official Notice that downloading information from a data processor through a cradle, wherein the cradle also recharges the data processing device, is old and well known in the art. Therefore, at the time of Frey, Rogan and the PR Newsire article to include downloading image information and user information from the digital imaging device by a cradle interface. This combination would allow users to quickly download digital images as well as convey identification and/or payment information.

Conclusion

13. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure: Cook et al. (US 6,554,504) 29 April 2003; distributed digital film processing and method

14. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tim Brown whose telephone number is (703) 305-1912. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday, 8am - 5pm.

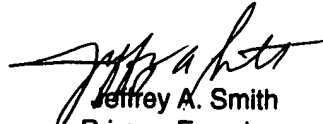
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, James Housel can be reached (703) 308-4027. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306 for regular communications and for After Final communications.

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Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-0196.

Tim Brown
Examiner
Art Unit 1648

TB
December 1, 2003


Jeffrey A. Smith
Primary Examiner